

BAREFOOTED MAIDENS DANCE BEFORE SANCTUARY

"Eurythmic Ritual" Presented in Church of St. Mark's New York.

New York, March 28.—Barefooted girls went through a slow dance on a stage in front of the sanctuary of St. Mark's in the Bowery Sunday afternoon, in what Mr. William Norman Guthrie, rector of the church, described as an "Eurythmic Ritual," expressive of the Annunciation. Blue lights from two spotlights in the balcony played on them as they moved, and the dimly lighted church was filled with incense, which burned in two large censurs in front and on each side of the altar.

In a short talk explanatory of the dance, Dr. Guthrie attempted to show some of its purposes in the dances and other unusual adjuncts to church services, which he has had in St. Mark's recently. The average person he said comes to church to get in the "group mood," and that what they needed was what would help them become attuned to that mood. His church, he said, had lost its old utility, and he had been faced by the necessity of closing the church or finding a new utility for it.

St. Mark's must be open, he said, to the whole religious history of the human race, knowing that there had always been only one God and one religion, although there had been various manifestations of it. His church was to be open to the past and waiting for the future, for it is folly to expect that the church will not change as much as it has in the past. The thing to do, he said, is to find a way to the worship of God for intelligent people, and he believed this can only be through beauty.

Unusual Service.

The service preliminary to the dance was as unusual as the dance itself. After a hymn, a gospel reading, and the singing of "The Hymn of the Blessed Virgin," Dr. Guthrie read with dramatic emphasis the "Ave" by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and for the first part of his prayer recited the "Prayer to the Virgin of Chartres," a poem by Henry Adams. The sanctuary was then veiled by drawing across it curtains reaching to the ceiling, and the banner of the Annunciation was placed in front of the curtain, and in front of that a nine-branched candlestick.

Dr. Guthrie said the dance represented the coming to the world-consciousness of natural law and then spiritual law, the four parts of the dance were called "The Heavenly Guest of the Four Corners of the Earth," "The Lighting of the Holy Ninefold Candlestick," "The Heavenly Call of the Virgin Spirit of the Earth," and "The Virgin Spirit of the Earth Pays Her Homage to the Holy Mother."

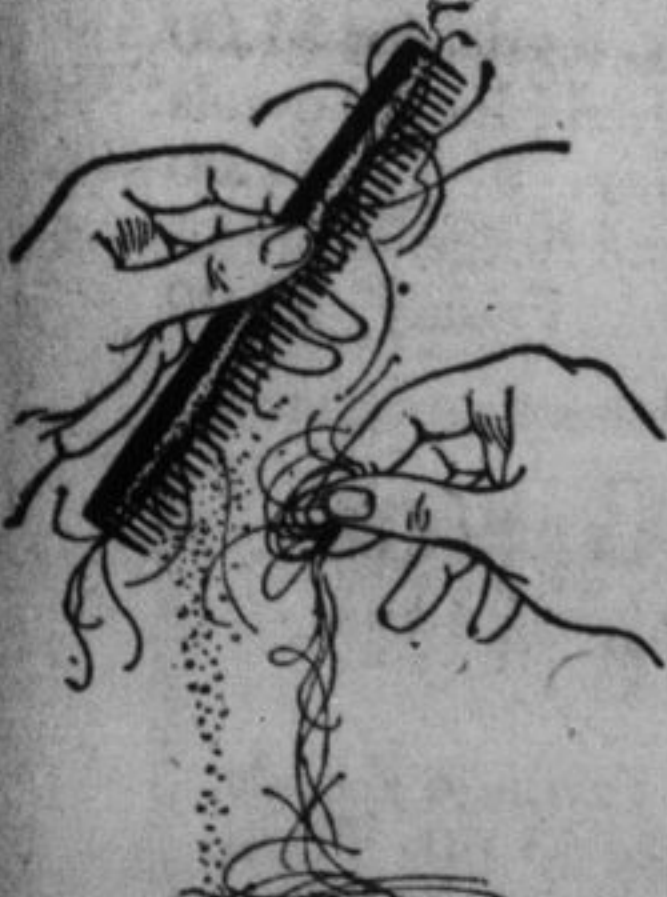
Spotlights Turned On.

The color lights of the church, installed by Dr. Guthrie, which look like slices of Neapolitan ice cream, were then dimmed, the blue lights were turned on and four girls representing the four corners of the Earth moved out on the stage. The stage was about on the level of the heads of the seated congregation, and was built just in front of the sanctuary railing. It was easy to see that they were barefooted, and that one of them had bobbed hair. They were clad in long white garments with flowing sleeves.

At the end of the dance a blue robe, a Lily, a girl and a red rose were laid as symbols on a stand in front of the banner, and a girl lighted incense, which sent its scented column of smoke up before the curtain. The dancers glided off the stage and the sanctuary was again unveiled.

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AN OLD TIME RECORD.

The First Telegraph Office Ever Opened in Nanapanee.

By Mrs. Hawley in Nanapanee. In the fall of the year, 1852, the Great Western Telegraph Company sent a young man by the name of Samuel Stanley Peck to Nanapanee to open up a telegraph office. His home was in Prince Edward county, across the Trent River from Trenton, or the Trent River as it was called in those days. He made the journey to Nanapanee by stage, going by way of the Carrying Place. The roads were very poor, especially the Mohawk road through the Indian woods, above Deseronto, being almost impassable. A pile of rails was placed beside the road in places to enable the stage to pass over the wet bog by holes.

The office was opened up in the second story of a frame building across from the Campbell House. A year later it was moved farther down the street, over H. T. Forward's store. In the spring, Mr. Peck's younger brother, William, came to learn to operate. As the telegraph business was a new venture, only in its infancy, and not on a paying basis, a toy shop was added to help things along. When the office was first opened up for business, it caused a good deal of excitement. A holiday was given to the school children, who with their teacher, came to the office to see the instruments, the smaller children first, the older ones after. One man walked twenty miles to see for himself if the stories he had heard from his neighbors to the effect that he could send a message from Nanapanee to Kingston to his brother by wire were true. He sent the message, walked up on Roblin's hill to see it go, stayed two hours, came back to the office, said the thing was no good, and went home disgusted.

Another person greatly taken with the new office was a man by the name of Billy Appleby, a queer character, who ran errands for anyone that required his services. A bag of peanuts was sufficient payment. Unless he was told not to hurry, he liked to wander around at his own time and place, and keep dodging in and out of the office at all hours. He lived to be quite old and died at the House of Refuge in Kingston years ago. A funeral was held for him in St. Mary Magdalene Church, by the late Rev. Frederick Dibb. The organist played a funeral march out of respect to an old resident.

In 1854, William Peck sold out to John Benson, son of John Benson, Custom House Officer, Nanapanee.

William Peck is alive yet, but old and feeble, and still resides at his old home in Prince Edward. Samuel Peck died many years ago in Potsdam, California, where he took up the practice of law after leaving Canada.

TERRIFIED GIRLS TAKE FLYING LEAP FROM AUTO

One Badly Hurt—Two Stenographers Get Into Sore Troubles.

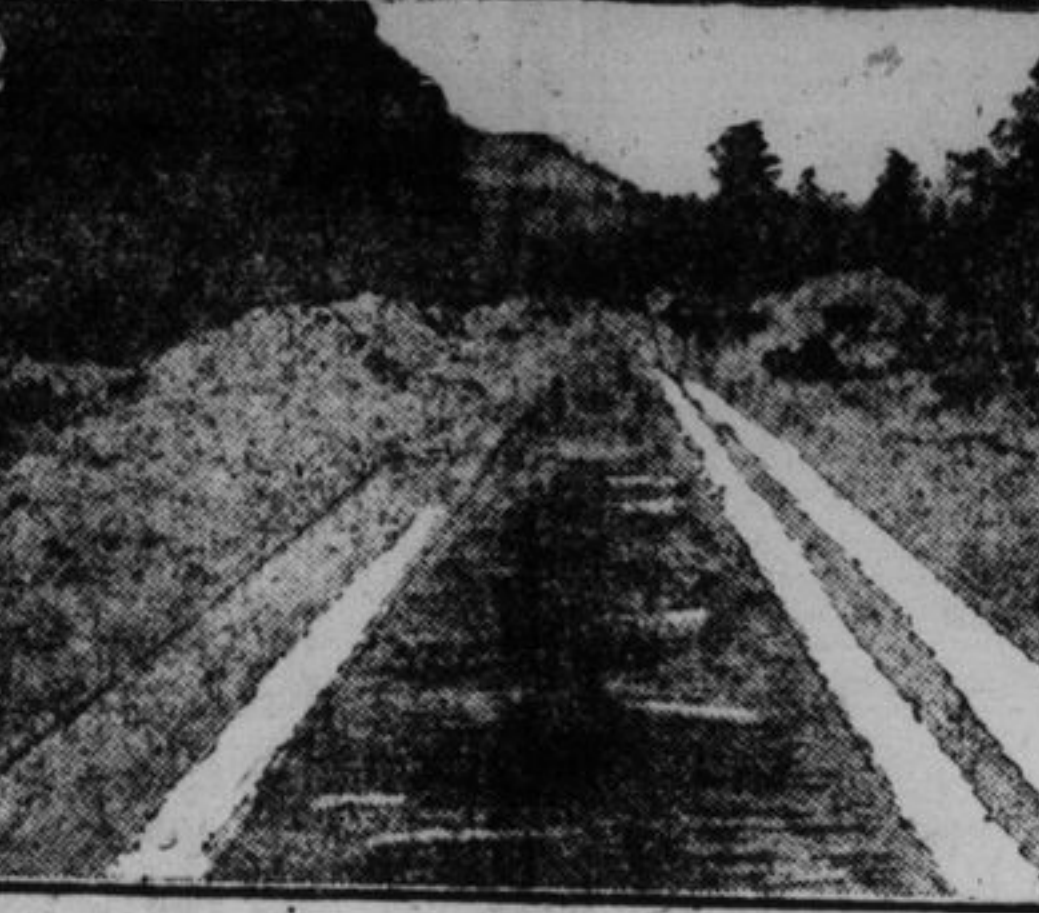
Hackensack, N.J., March 28.—Margaret Fox, 17 years old, a stenographer, employed in a Newark lawyer's office, and Loretta Dalton, 17, a stenographer at the Newark Technical School, met two young men in an automobile in Broad street, Newark, about 8 o'clock Friday night. Margaret thought she knew one of the men as "Eddie," a youth employed in the building where she worked.

An hour and a half later Harvey Paps, Westwood, walking along a lonely road back of that town, found both girls lying by the roadside. Margaret was unconscious. Loretta was attempting to revive her. She insisted there had been an automobile accident. The Westwood police and the state constabulary soon reached the scene. Both girls were taken to Hackensack hospital. Margaret was seriously injured. Loretta was discharged from the hospital and later was held in \$500 bond by Police Judge Johnson as a material witness. The bond was furnished by her brother, John Dalton.

"This will kill my mother. She warned me a dozen times never to ride with men I did not know," Loretta told County Detective Taylor when he questioned her about her experience. She then revised her story.

"Margaret and I were standing in Broad street, when a touring car drove up," she said. "In the car was

Soldier Settlement and Irrigation



(1) Intake gates and dam on Okanagan River, (2) Main canal, near Intake.

Irrigation is coming into its own in Western Canada. Pioneers of the older provinces began with an axe and an ox team and were skeptical of the farmers becoming their own rain makers. Now the irrigated districts such as the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, not long since a desert, bloom like a rose through the vitalizing wealth of the waters of irrigation. A large acreage that is now being won from nature is the soldiers' settlement land in the Southern Okanagan—a 2,200 acre tract that is of national interest because of its strategic location and the engineering skill required to make it of service to the soldier settlers. A motor trip through the settlement revealed a country rich in scenic beauty, interesting in old land marks and marvellous in present activity of transforming a wilderness into a garden. It lies in a lovely valley, extending from Vaseaux Lake to the International Boundary. The northerly part of the settlement is 22 miles from Penticton.

Water for the irrigation is supplied from the Okanagan river which, at point of diversion, is about three-quarters of a mile below Vaseaux Lake and has a width of 200 feet. A concrete dam raises the surface of the water 8 feet. The system has been built in a very permanent way with concrete lined ditches which prevent seepage losses, concentration of mineral salts and water logging. The canal is 18 feet wide on top, five and a half feet deep and capacious enough to run a boat with a flow of 170 cubic feet per second. Eleven miles of the project is finished, 5 miles partly done and when finished, 22 miles of canal will be built to the Boundary. From the varying disposition of the topography, many engineering problems and difficulties arose—problems that were unique in engineering in America. Various experiments had to be resorted to which included the use of great wood stave pipes and riveted steel pipes, some 80 inches in diameter.

An example of the immensity of the task as well as of the engineering skill required is the construction of thirteen flumes in the nine miles from the intake to the cement pipe works. There will be about 1,200 acres of irrigable land in the plot and the land is being developed under the most favorable conditions

with an ample supply of water. A plant for the manufacture of concrete pipes is one of the extensive industries of the settlement. Twelve miles of pipe will be built this season by 26 men, with an output of 850 feet of piping a day.

A portion of the land was put on sale last spring and about 600 acres sold. The first orchard was planted by Percy Simpson, a returned soldier, belonging to the construction camp.

The town of Oliver will be the administrative centre of the district. It is one of the few planned towns in Canada and is not being developed in a haphazard way with speculation in sub-divisions. The Government has placed on the market just what is needed, and this will be sold off before further land is open for sale. There are areas for a park, for a city hall, for a school, for various public buildings and space for all that is required for an up-to-date town.

The Oliver recreation grounds are across the river from the town, the present site of the big irrigation construction camp. The young men after being supplied with lumber and various requirements by the Government. An athletic association was formed and now the hall, a fine structure, 80 by 70 feet, serves the fast growing community

as a centre for concerts, dances, basketball and general sport.

A demonstration plot has been established about five miles south of Oliver, on the main highway where 24 acres are now under cultivation with six acres in young trees which will be sold to the soldier settlers.

Leaving Penticton, on our trip to Oliver, each interest beckoned to a fresh delight. Winding in among the hills, we sped around Dog Lake. The steamer "York" on the shore, will be used by the Kettle Valley Railway, from Penticton to join with rail again at Okanagan Falls on the way to Oliver and the Boundary. Passing Vaseaux Lake, through the stock raising country there was a wealth of beautiful scenery—the water lilies on the lake, the wild swans who make their home there all the year around, the ever-changing rock on the motor road, all added to the beauty of the scene.

A point of interest was the big construction camp where we had dinner at the headquarters staff dining room. It is a regular settlement with even the hen and her little chickens a part of the scene. 311 men of the camp make their home there and it will be the place of the camp for the next two years. For the workman there is an immense dining tent and 150 men are served at once.—C. G.

increased during the first two months of the present year. Official figures of the British Board of Trade show that the output was over 5,000,000 tons per week for two consecutive weeks at the end of February.

This was the highest rate of production since December, 1920. Tonnage figures received by the Bankers Trust Company, New York, from its English Information Service, indicate the improvement in British weekly output as follows:

	Tons
Jan. 7	3,574,000
Jan. 14	4,719,100
Jan. 21	4,560,500
Jan. 28	4,738,700
Feb. 4	4,800,100
Feb. 11	4,912,500
Feb. 18	5,000,800
Feb. 25	5,046,600

The total output for the above period was 1,500,000 tons in excess of the production during the corresponding period of 1921.

British coal exports have increased in keeping with the larger output. The February export figures are given as 5,014,000 tons, which was a larger export tonnage than for any month during 1921.

Present Production Ahead of That of 1921. British coal production steadily in-

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May 12/June 10/June 27/Empress of Canada
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